Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Consiitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 5. **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, AUG. 15, 1845.** **NUMBER 222.**

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91F.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified and taken Letters of Administration on the estate of his brother, J. L. Martin, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for payment legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, orherwise this notice will be plead in *bar of recovery.* And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment. Indulgence will not be given.

A. H. MARTIN.

July 30, 1845. 20-F

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-

December 9, 1843.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence, January, 1845 95--1y

Proposals,

WILL be received by the undersigned, until the 8th day of August, 1845, for building a

COURT-HOUSE, JAIL,

and enclosing the PUBLIC SQUARE, at Newton Catawba County, N. C.

The Court House is to be of Brick, rough casted with cement, except the basement, which, or a part of which, is to be of Granite; its size is to be 40 feet by 60 feet.

The plans and specifications for the work are deposited at Newton, and can be seen at any time by any person desirous of bidding for the contract; and therefore a minute detail is unnecessary.

The work is to be finished within 18 months from the time of making the contract, contractors required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work. The Commissioners are directed by order of the County Court to give the contract to the lowest bidder, or otherwise in their sound discretion, and may from time to time examine the work and direct its execution.

The Proposals will be opened on the day above named, (the day after the Election,) and persons desirous of bidding are requested to make their bide in writing, and direct them sealed, endorsed "Proposals" to

JNO. H. WHEELER,
BURTON CRAIGE,
AND'W. H. SHUFORD,
HENRY WHITNER,
H. W. ROBINSON. } Commissioners.

Newton, Catawba Co., 10th June, 1845. } 14-t8a.

The Raleigh Standard and Salisbury Watchman will copy the above until the 8th of August, 1845, and forward their accounts to the Commissioners.

PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,*" is now supplied with a handsome assortment o plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

In a very superior style and at short notice....cheap

Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets

Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.

Charlotte, N. C., April 18, 1845.

OUR HOUSE.

NEW CONCERN, AND A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH AND RARE ARTICLES.

EDWARD TERRES

HAS opened a Confectionary & Grocery, in the building directly opposite the new Courthouse, where he will be glad to see his friends at all times, and accommodate them with everything that can delight the connoisseur in the luxuries of life. Among his stock will be found

Pickled and spiced SALMOND;
Dried and spiced BEEF TONGUE;
Very superior MACKEREL;
A general assortment of

Candies, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES, EMBRACING

French Brandy, Holland Gin, Champaign Brandy; Madeira, Port, and Champaign WINES,

All warranted to be of the choicest qualities,

Champaign Cider, (a very superiour article,) London Ale, Butter Crackers, very Superior Pickles, in Jars,

Together with everything the taste of the most fastidious and delicate might desire.

Extra Pick-Nick meals, and Relishes, furnished instanter, very cheap—Supper Parties will always be accommodated with pleasure.

All the proprietor asks is, that his friends will call and see him—taste and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 20, 1845. 10-p

SALE OF

LAND & NEGROES

AS Executors on the estate of Robert W. Parks, deceased, we will, on Friday the 22d instant, expose to public sale, on the premises, the following property, belonging to said estate, to wit:

The Tract of LAND, containing 400 Acres.

FOUR LIKELY

NEGROES,

If not previously disposed of. Terms made known at the sale. E. C. WALLACE, JOS. M'COMBS, } Ex'trs.

N. B. All persons holding claims against the estate of the late Robert W. Parks, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned for payment, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead to bar their recovery. And those indebted to said estate must make payment without delay.

E. C. WALLACE,
JOS. McCOMBS, } Ex'trs.

Aug. 1, 1845. 20--3w

NEW STORE,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Spring & Summer

GOODS.

CHARLES E. MOSS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Morrison & Harris, in Charlotte, a

Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest fashions and importations, which were selected by himself in the northern markets and purchased on the most favorable terms. The stock is full and embraces every article usually found in the interior country.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he *will, for cash,* sell Goods lower than any other house in this place.

Charlotte, April 18, 1845. 205-

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92--F.

General Andrew Jackson.

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

Among the most eloquent and touching productions which have been called forth by the death of General Jackson, is the discource of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, minister of the Reformed Dutch Church of Philadelphia, on the 6th July. We are indebted to a friend for a pamphlet copy of it, with the title page: "Truth the strength of freedom—A Discourse on the Duty of a Patriot, with some allusions to the life and death of Andrew Jackson." The text of this beautiful production is from Psalm 78, verses 5, 6, and 7:

"For he established a testimony in Jacob, and appointed a law in Israel, which he commanded our fathers that they should make them known to their children; that the generation to come might know them, even the children which should be born, who should arise and declare them to their children, that they might set their hope in God, and not forget the works of God, but keep his commandments."

The preacher opens in the following impressive manner:

"Among our many national sins, there is none more likely to provoke divine chastisement, yet less considered or repented of, even by Christians, than ingratitude for political blessings. That there are evils among us, no one will deny; that changes might be made for the better, it were unreasonable to doubt; and, concerning methods of removing evil or working good, we may differ widely yet honestly. Evil is inseparable from human nature; the best human schemes are capable of improvement; and human opinions must be various, because they are fallible. It is a narrow, unthankful spirit, which, brooding over imperfections, or sighing after greater advantages, or bitterly condemning all who think not the same way, refuses to perceive and acknowledge the vast benfits we actually enjoy.—Never was there a revolution at once so just and so successful as that which won our country's independence; never, except in the Bible, have the rights of man been so clearly and truly defined as in our constitution; never did greater success attend a social experiment than has followed ours. Since the establishment of our confederacy, tumults, insurrections, and violent changes, have been busy in all the civilized world besides. Throne after throne has fallen, and dynasties have been built upon the bloody ruins of dynasties. In some nation, the people have wrung, by force, partial concessions from hereditary rule; in others, after convulsive, misdirected efforts, they have been crushed again by the iron hoof of despotism; nor is the voice of a prophet needed to foretell a long, desperate struggle of uprising humanity with the powers of political darkness; while the bloody discords and constant confusion of other republics on the same continent with ourselves, demonstrate the incompatibility of freedom with ignorance and superstition. Ours is now, with the exception of the Russian and British, (if, indeed, the passage of the reform bill was not an organic change,) older than any monarchical government in christendom. The increase of our population from less than three millions to twenty, in seventy years, multiplies many times any former example; yet, notwithstanding the enormous migration to us from various countries where free principles are unknown, our wide land has more than enough room for all. Growth in numbers has been a chief cause of our growth in wealth; and our laws, strong as they are liberal, have proved themselves sufficient to compose, maintain, and rule all in concord, prosperity, and power. You will search in vain for another example of a vast nation governed without troops, or armed police, by their own will. It is not five years since that our people, spread out over an immense territory, after a contest, in which the utmost enthusiasm excited both parties, changed their rulers; yet not a bayonet was fixed, nor a cannon pointed, nor a barricade raised, to guard the place of suffrage. The ballot falling noiselessly as snow upon the rock, achieved the result. Within the last twelvemonth, the stupendous process has been repeated as peaceably and safely. Each of the great political sects which divide the popular vote, has triumphed, and been beaten. Much there has been to censure in the harsh recrimination and unfraternal bigotry on either side; but, when the decision was reached, though the long rolling swells which succeed the storm did not at once subside, and here and there some violent partisan may have betrayed his vexation, the surface became calm, and the noise soon died away. Every true patriot, submissive to the oracle of the polls, whether wisdom or error, said in his heart, *God bless the people!*

"Our difficulties, real or supposed, have arisen out of our advantages; for good and evil are mixed with all human affairs. The freedom of those institutions under which we live, has its price, which must be paid, so long as man is prone to abuse, by impatience and excess, those favors of Almighty God, which yield happiness only when they are used moderately and religiously. Elated by prosperity, we have forced our growth too fast. We have attempted, by plausible inventions, to transcend the laws of trade and production. We have complicated the machinery of our interests, until our clear, simple constitution, has become, in the hands of sophisticating politicians, a riddle of mysteries. The limits of habitation have been enlarged beyond the blessings of church and school-house. Vices and faults peculiar to new settlements, have reached the heart of our legislation. To carry on our far grasping schemes, we have strained our credit till it broke. Freedom of speech and of the press, has been abused to licentiousness by prejudice, rashness, and selfish ambition. Acknowledging as we do the rights of conscience in their broadest meaning, even the holy name of religion has been dragged upon the arena of party.

"Our republic is not a paradise; our countrymen like ourselves, are not angels, but frail, erring men. Our history has been an experiment. Mistakes have been made, and will be made. It is thus that we are to learn. Shall we, in coward scepticism, overlook our immense advantages, to hang our fears upon a few faults, or prognosticate the failure of a system which has accomplished so much, because it shares with others the imperfections of humanity? *Is there a sober-minded man among us, who would be willing to encounter the oppressions of what are called strong governments, that he might escape from under our present system?* Our faults are our own, and our misfortunes are consequences of our faults; but our political advantages are God's rich gifts, which it becomes us thankfully to receive and piously to improve. All our evils have their legitimate remedies, and there is no danger which may not be avoided by a wise care. Instead, therefore, of querilous fears and ungrateful discontent, the Christian patriot should zealously inquire what he can do to secure and advance the best welfare of our beloved land. Our holy text is full of instruction to this end.

"The Psalmist is describing the policy of God with Israel, the people whom he wished to know no king but himself; and, therefore, the only safe policy for any people, who would preserve their liberties from the encroachments of despotic rule."

The preacher then proceeds to analyze his text, and descant upon its several divisions. It is all of it forcible—all beautiful. But we cannot embrace the whole; and therefore, passing over its intermediate pages, we must approach the close of it, where he introduces the death and character of Gen. Jackson. We are satisfied that no apology is necessary to be made to any readers of taste, or any admirers of true greatness, for introducing the following eloquent extracts:

"These thoughts, as you know, have been suggested by the recent anniversary of our national independence—a day which should be dear and sacred to us all, though often miserably polluted by intemperance, and profaned by party assemblages. Surely, we might devote one day of the year to the charities of patriotic brotherhood, and lose all minor distinctions in our common citizenship; nor should we forget before the altar of our fathers' God the Author of all mercies—his mighty doings for us in the past; the good, the great, the wise, the valiant, whom he has raised up to serve, guide, and defend us; and the blessing which he has caused to rest upon their counsels, their arms, their zeal, and their sacrifices. Such recollections are due to Him, to our country, and to humanity. Children should hear the story, and the best genius contribute to its illustration. Fresh laurels should be plucked and wreathed upon the graves of the beloved for their country's sake, and eloquence pay its richest tribute to their heaven-sent worth, that the living may hear and follow their example.

"While I thus speak, the spell of a great name comes upon our hearts, compelling us to utter their thoughts and emotions. When the sun of that morning rose, it gilded the fresh tomb of one whose ear, for the first time since the 4th of July, 1776, failed to vibrate with the thunderings of his country's birthday joy; and a voice, for the first time, answered not its cheers, which, since its boyish shout was heard through the revolutionary strife, had never been wanting in the annual conclamation. The iron will, whose upright strength never quivered amidst the lightning storms that crashed around it in battle or controversy; the adamantine judgment, against which adverse opinions dashed themselves to break into scattered foam; the far-reaching faith, that flashed light upon dangers hidden from the prudence of all beside; the earnest affection, that yearned, in a child's simplicity, the purpose of a sage, a parent's tenderness, and the humble fidelity of a sworn servant, over the people who gave it rule and elevation, have ceased from among us—Andrew Jackson is with God. He, who confessed no authority on earth but the welfare of his country and his own convictions of right, who never turned to rest while a duty remained to be done, and who never asked to support of any human arm in his hour of utmost difficulty, bowed his head meekly to the command of the Highest, and walked calmly down into the grave, leaning upon the strength of Jesus; paused on the threshold of immorality to forgive his enemies, to pray for our liberties, to bless his weeping household, and to leave the testimony of his trust in the gospel of the Crucified; and then, at the fall of a Sabbath evening, passed into the rest which is eternal. His last enemy to be destroyed was death. Thanks be to God, who gave him the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ!

"To say that he had faults, is to say that he was human. The errors of a mind so energetic, in a career so eventful, must have been, striking; nor could a character be subjected to censure more merciless, than he provoked by a policy original and unhesitating, at open war with long-established usages, and dogmas that had grown into unquestioned axioms. Bereft in his early youth of parental guidance and restraint, educated in the camp and the forest bivouac, and forced to push his own fortunes through the rough trials of a border-life, we can scarcely wonder that, until age had schooled his spirit and tempered his blood, he was impetuous, sensitive to insult, and prone to use the strong hand. Warm in his attachments, he was slow to discover frailty in those he loved, or to accord confidence where once he had doubted. Grasping, by his untutored genius, conclusions which other men reach by philosophical detail, he made while sure of just ends, some mistakes in his methods for the time disastrous. Called to act at a crisis when the good and evil in our national growth had become vigorous enough for conflict, and wealth and labor, like the twins of Rebecca, were struggling for the right of the elder born, his decisions in great but sudden emergencies were denounced by that after criticism, which can look back to condemn, but is blind to lead. Compelled to resolve stupendous, unprecedented questions of government and political economy, he roused the hostility of opposite schools in those difficult sciences. Never shrinking from any responsibility, personal or official, he sternly fulfilled his interpretations of duty as a co-ordinate branch of the national legislature, leaving his course to the verdict of his constituents; nor did he hesitate to avail himself of all the means he could extract from the letter of the constitution, to achieve what he thought was the intent of its spirit. His was a stern, prompt, and energetic surgery, and, though the body politic writhed under the operation, none can tell, though some may conjecture, the more fatal consequences his severity averted. If he were wrong, public opinion has since adopted the chief of his heresies, and there is no hand strong enough or daring enough to lay one stone upon another of that, which he threw down into ruins. But in all this his heart was with the people, his faith firm in the sufficiency of free principles, and regardless alike of deprecating friends and denouncing opponents, he held on throughout to one only purpose—the permanent good of the whole, unchecked by particular privileges, and unfettered by artificial restrictions. To use his own lofty language, 'In vain did he bear upon his person enduring memorials of that contest in which American liberty was purchased;—in vain did he since peril property, fame, and life, in defence of the rights and privileges so dearly bought if any doubts can be entertained of the purity of his purposes and motives. Nor could he have found an inducement to commence a career of ambition, when gray hairs and a decaying frame, instead of inviting to toil and battle, called him to contemplate other worlds, where conquerors cease to be honored and usurpers expiate their crimes.'

"But, though there are passages in his life, about which the most have held, and may yet hold, contrary opinions, there are services of his demanding the gratitude of all, and virtues all must delight to honor. Can we forget that victory, in which his ready strategy and consummate skill turned back, by the valor of scarcely disciplined men, the superior numbers and veteran determination of a foreign foe from the spoil and dishonor of a rich and populous territory? or the entire success with which he delivered from the scalping-knife and torture of wily and ferocious savages, the Florida settlements—an achievement which, in subsequent trials far less arduous, no other leader has been able to imitate? Or the triumph of simple firmness over diplomatic procrastinating subtleties, when, planting his foot upon what was clearly right, in a determination to suffer nothing that was clearly wrong, he swung round a mighty European empire to pay its long-withheld indemnity for injuries done to American commerce? And in that darkest hour of our country's history, when a traitor spirit, patriotic zeal, and Discord shook her gorgon locks, and men shuddered as they saw, yawning wide in the midst of our confederacy, a gulf, which threatened to demand the devotion of many a life before it would close again, how sublimely did he proclaim over the land that doctrine, sacred as the name of Washington—*the Union must be preserved!* and the storm died away with impotent mutterings. Nor is his glory in this the less, that he shared it with another, and that other one whose name the applauses of his countrymen have taught the mountains and the valleys to echo down for far generations, as the gallant, the frank, the brilliant statesman, to whose fame the highest office could add no decoration, nor disappointment rob of just claims to the people's love. It was a lofty spectacle, full of rebuke to party jealousy, and of instruction to their countrymen, when Henry Clay offered the compromise of his darling theory, and Andrew Jackson endorsed the new bond that made the Union again, and, as we trust, indissolubly, firm.

"Remarkable as the contrast is, there were traits in the temper of the indomitable old man, tender, simple, and touching. With what faithful affection he honored her while living, whose dear dust made the hope of his last resting-place more sweet, that he might sleep again at her side! And if his heart seemed sometimes steeled against the weakness of mercy, when crime was to be punished, or mutiny controlled, or danger annihilated, he could also stoop in his career of bloody conquest, to take a wailing new-made orphan to his pitying heart; with the same hand that had just struck down invading foes, he steadied the judgment-seat, shaken with the tremors of him who sat upon it, to pronounce sentence against him for law violated in martial necessity; and, at the height of authority, the poor man found him a brother and a friend.

"But, oh! how surpassingly beautiful was his closing scene, when, as the glories of his earthly honor were fading in the brightness of his eternal anticipations, and his head humbly rested upon the bosom of Him who was crucified for our sins, his latest breath departed in the praises of that religion which had become his only boast, and in earnest counsel that all who loved him might obtain the like faith, and meet him in heaven! There was no doubt of his death; he had prepared to meet his God; and when his giant heart fainted, and his iron frame failed, God was the strength of his heart, and his portion forever. Little would all his achievements have won for him, had he gained the whole world, yet lost his soul; but now his fame will survive until time shall be no more, and his spirit is immortal among the redeemed. The angels bore him from us—no longer the hero, the statesman, the guide of millions, and the master mind of his country; but a sinner, saved by grace, to the feet of the Lamb that was slain—a little child of God to the bosom of his Father. My hearers, have you been his friends? Obey his parting counsel, and by faith in Jesus follow him to heaven, whom you have delighted to follow on earth. Have you been in oppsition to his life? Refuse not the profit of his death; but find in that blood, which cleansed him from all his sins, atonement for your own. O that his last testimony had the same power over men's souls, as his cheer in battle, and his proclamations of political doctrine! Then would he shine bright among the brightest in the constellation of those who turn many to righteousness.

"My brethren, I have spoken much longer than I meant to have done; but you would not have withheld from me the privilege. If I have dwelt upon the best traits in the notable character of one, who has not been suffered to escape the earnest crimination of many, it has been because he is dead. You, who listened to me with so much candor, when I paid, four years since, an humble tribute to the merits of him who reached the height of authority to sink into a grave watered by a nation's tears, will not condemn my utterance of similar emotions now. The jackal hate, that howls over the lifeless body is far removed from your Christian charity and generous judgment.

Vile is the vengeance on the ashes cold,
And envy base to bark at sleeping mould.

"Let us rather pray, as Christians, that the memory of good deeds may live, and the example of a Christian's death be sanctified. Let us, as Christian patriots, take new courage in setting forth, by word and practice, the paramount virtue of the religion we profess, to save our country as it saves the soul; and, while we mourn the conflicts of evil passion, not forget the actual good, which, by the Divine favor, is working out health from the mysterious fermentation.

"There is, notwithstanding occasional agitation, a calm good sense among our people, sufficient to recover and maintain the equilibrium. It is not seen blustering around the polls; it is not heard vociferating and applauding in party meetings; nor, unhappily, does it often appear on the arena, where misnomered statesmen struggle rather for personal advancement than their country's good; but it lives with those who, in hoest toil, are too independent to be bought, or, in honest competence, too content to desire the doubtful distinctions of popular favor. It is nurtured by the lessons of holy religion. It is breathed in the prayer of God's true worshippers. It deliberates around the domestic hearth, where the father thinks of the posterity who are to live after him; in the philosophic retirement of the man of letters; in the workshop, where the freeman feels proud of his sweat; and in the cultured field, from which the farmer knows that his bread is sure by the bounty of Heaven. It is felt in the practice of common duties, the example of daily virtues, and the results of observant experience. It is like oil on the waves of noisy strife. The man in power trembles as he hears its still, small voice; the secret conspirator finds its clear eye upon him, and quails beneath the searching scrutiny; and, like the angel of Israel, it meets the demagogue on his way to curse the land which God has blessed, and, if he be not turned back, it alarms and forewarns the beast on which he rides.

"It may be said that the party of the honest and intelligent is small—far smaller than, with my respect for my country, I believe it to be; but, if it be, it has still the controlling voice, from the divisions of the rest. Each disastrous experiment teaches them new prudence—each well sustained trial, new courage. They have not looked for immediate perfection, and, therefore, are willing yet to learn. They are the men who hold the country together, and their influence is the salt which saves the mass from utter corruption. I look upward, above the dust which is raised by scuffling partisans, to the throne of our fathers' God; I look backward on all the threatening events through which he has brought us; and I can commit my country to the care of Him who "maketh even the wrath of man to praise him," and believe that it is safe. *Under Providence, I rely with an unshaken faith on the intelligent will of the American people.* If my faith be a delusion, may it go with me to my grave! When its warrant proves false, I could pray God, if it be his will, to let me die; for the brightest hope that ever dawned on political freedom shall have been lost in darkness—the fairest column ever reared by the hands of men cast down, and the beacon-light of the world gone out."

From the Union.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

We call the attention of the public to the very important circular this day issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. It embraces the great question as regards the operation of the revenue law, arising out of the annexation of Texas. There are two modes in which it is designed to defraud the revenue:—the first, by direct importations from foreign ports into Texas; the second, by exportations from our own ports into Texas, with the privilege of the drawback of the duty. Should these speculations be carried into effect, the most serious consequences might follow, by so diminishing the revenue, as to defeat or impair the efforts of this administration to pay off the national debt. Their success might injuriously affect the contemplated reduction of the duties, by leaving the government without an adequate revenue to meet the expenditures; and, lastly, it might overwhelm with ruin many of our own manufacturers, by the inundation of foreign goods free of duty.—Guided by the acts of Jefferson and Gallatin in regard to Louisiana, and of Monroe and Crawford in relation to Florida, the present Secretary of the Treasury has, by this circular, applied the remedy to defeat these speculations, and protect the revenue.

CIRCULAR.

To Collectors and other officers of the Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1845.

The President of the United States has received official intelligence that the Convention, as well as the Congress of the republic of Texas, have sanctioned and adopted the joint resolutions of the Congress of the United States of the 1st of March last, for the admission of Texas as a State of the Union.

By the 24th section of the act of the Congress of the United States of the 30th of August, 1842, it is provided: "That it shall be the duty of all collectors and other officers of the customs to execute and carry into effect all instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the execution of the revenue laws; and, in case any difficulty shall arise as to the true construction or meaning of any part of such revenue laws, the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be conclusive and binding upon all

In conformity with this provision of the law, it becomes my duty to communicate the views and instructions of this department upon various important questions arising out of the new relations between Texas and the United States.

1st. Although there is now a solemn compact obligatory upon both parties for the admission of Texas as a State of the Union; yet, until the further action of the Congress of the United States upon this subject, and instructions founded thereon from this department, you will collect duties as herefore upon all the imports from Texas into the United States.

A similar question arose in relation to exports from Florida into New Orleans in 1819, when it was decided the by Treasury Department, "that all goods which have been or may be imported from Pensacola before an act of Congress shall be passed erecting it into a collection district, and authorizing the appointment of an officer to reside thereat, for the purpose of superintending the collection of duties, will be liable to duty."

If, then, as is apprehended, imports should now be made from foreign ports into Texas, with a view to introduction here free of duty from Texas, upon her formal admission by Congress as a State of the Union, such exemption from duty, in conformity with the decision before quoted in relation to Florida, could not be permitted "before an act of Congress shall be passed erecting it (Texas) into a collection district." When Congress shall pass such an act, ample provision can be made therein to prevent the sacrifice of our revenue by the evasion of our laws, as is now believed to be contemplated.

2d. In all cases where application is made to enter goods with the privilege of drawback of duties on exportations into Texas, before granting the debenture certificate you will diligently inquire into the circumstances of the case, with a view to ascertain whether this exportation is intended for the consumption of the cargo in Texas, or for re importation into the United States; and any attempt to obtain a drawback of the duties, where the goods are really designed for consumption within our limits, is a manifest fraud on our revenue laws, which will be prevented by all the lawful means within the power of this department.

After the acquisition and occupation of Louisiana by an order of the Treasury Department, the collector at New-Orleans was directed "to consider Baton Rouge, and other settlements now in possession of Spain, whether on the Mississppi, Iberville, the lakes, or the seacoast, as "foreign ports." In the same order it was declared, "in no instance, however, are you to allow drawbacks for goods which have been landed, and may afterwards be exported to such places." This order was issued by one of my predecessors, (Albert Gallatin,) and was sanctioned by Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States.

By the 80th section of the act of Congress of the 2d March, 1799, it is provided, "That the collector aforesaid may refuse to grant such debenture or debentures, in case it shall appear to him that any error has arisen, or anyf raud has been committed, and, in case of such refusal, if the debenture or debentures claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars, it shall be the duty of the said collector to represent the case to the Comptroller of the Treasury, who shall determine whether such debenture or debentures shall be granted or not." An entry for drawback, with a view to re importation, free of all duty, into the United States, is a fraud within the meaning of this act; and in all such cases, it is the duty of the collector to refuse the debenture certificate. In all cases where the debenture shall not exceed one hundred dollars, the collector will judge for himself, whether such fraud as is before designated is contemplated; and in the language of the law, "if the debenture or debentures claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars, it shall be the duty of the said Collector to represent the case to the Comptroller of the Treasury, who shall determine wheter such debenture or debentures shall be granted or not."

By the 76th section of the act of 2d March, 1799, it is provided as follows; "And the said exporter or exporters shall likewise make oath that the said goods so noticed for exportation, and laden on board such ship or vessel previous to the clearance thereof, or within ten days after such clearance, are truly intended to be exported to the place whereof notice shall have been given, and are not intended to be landed within the United States; otherwise, the said goods, wares, and merchadize shall not be entitled to the benefit of drawback."

"If, then, in point of fact, the goods thus exported to Texas are intended "to be relanded within the United States," they are not entitled to drawback. and, if relanded, are subject to seizue and forfeiture, as well as the vessel in which they are thus introduced.

Great vigilance will be required in obtaining ample security upon all export bonds, as those bonds may not be cancelled in any case of exportation of goods to Texas with the privilege of drawback, until the numerous and important questions arising under such bonds shall have been finally settled.

You will in no case omit to publish in the newspapers, as now required by law, the names of all persons who shall be found guilty of the violations of the revenue laws therein precribed, as well as to seize for forfeiture the goods, vessel, tackle, apparel, and furniture in all such cases.

As the speculations referred to would diminish the revenue, and affect injuriously the interests of the people of the United States, and of Texas as a part of the Union, the utmost vigilance and the most cordial co-operation are expected from all officers of the customs, in carrying these instructions most fully into immediate effect.

Very respectfully,

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

"WASHINGTON, July 30, 1845.

"The news of the final and complete triumph of the question of annexation of Texas to the United States has been received in this city with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction. Whilst the great masses of the democracy are everywhere seen to 'rejoice with an exceeding great joy,' those who compose the administration of President Polk have abundant reason to felicitate themselves upon the signal success of their favorite measure. The President, who, at an early day, while yet a private citizen of Tennessee, and not so much as dreaming of the presidency, frankly and unhesitatingly enrolled himself among the advocates of annexation, seems particularly delighted.

"Your correspondent visited him at the 'White House' yesterday, and found his usually stern countenance wreathed in smiles. He freely spoke of the event as one of almost inconceivable importance to the country, both in a political and commercial sense, and adverted to the patriotic and self-sacrificing course of the noble Texians, in a strain of exalted commendation. He thinks, and thinks truly, that, 'in rejecting the proffered recognition of independence by Mexico, in spurning the blandishments of British gold, in resisting the crafty machinations of the English and French [illegible] in finally accepting, in preference to all beside, the not over-favorable proposition of our Congress, and in thus returning to the glorious land that gave most of them birth, the Texians have displayed a degree of patriotism, of disinterested devotion to republican freedom, and even of daring and high-minded CHIVALRY, which will stamp their characters forever with the seal of an enviable immortality of fame.' Secretary Buchanan, too, who came so opportunely to the rescue in the United States Senate—whose eloquent and soul-stirring speech, the *chef d'œuvre* of all his senatorial efforts, contributed so greatly to the triumph of annexation, and which wrung reluctant tribute even from its bitterest enemies—*he*, too, is delighted with the final consummation of the measure. I learn that, in his character as *premier* of the new administration, Mr. B has conducted an important correspondence with Major Donelson, the American charge in Texas. It is not probable that this correspondence will be made public before it is communicated to Congress, at its next session; but it may be safely predicted that it will add another bright leaf to the chaplet of honor which already encircles the brow of the able and dignified Pennsylvanian.

"And in this category, who could forget Mr. Secretary Walker, the Ajax Telamon (if I may so speak) of the annexation movement—the man who, small in stature but a giant in intellect, gave the Texian cause its first grand impulse, and to whose efforts, as much as to those of any other man in the nation, belongs the credit of its conception, and its prosecution to the period of full fruition. He, the gifted Secretary of the Treasury, as may be expected, shares largely in the common delight of his associates, and rests upon his well earned laurels with the quiet dignity of a hero just returned from some hard-fought but successful battle. The other members of the cabinet (except Mr. Mason, who exerted great influence in its favor while a member of Mr. Tyler's administration,) have not been so immediately identified as their colleagues with the Texian movement, except since their connexion with the administration; but gratification seems to beam too from *their* very eye-lids. Surely there must be a cause for it; and to what other source than this can their evident joy be at all assignable? It is consoling to know, therefore, that they too share in the general exultation; for should the capricious Mexicans essay to play any of their pranks upon us, the 'army and navy' would be forthcoming, to bring them to their senses, quicker than Jack Robinson!"

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"So irresistible and overwhelming is the tide of public sentiment in favor of annexation among the Texians, that they have resolved *themselves to remove every earthly objection to it, that can be urged by any portion of the people of the United States.* The debt of Texas, which, in the last presidential canvass, served the whigs as such a tremendous scarecrow, and which some had metamorphosed into a financial incubus even more frightful than the debt of England, it now turns out will prove no source of difficulty whatever. I am assured by a highly respectable and well-informed gentleman, who was present in Austin at the meeting of the people's convention on the 4th of July, and for several days thereafter, *that the Texians are perfectly willing to pay their own public debt, without having recourse to the United States for a single dollar!* What do our Texas-hating, debt-fearing northern anti-annexationists say to this? The Texians *may* claim the retention of a portion of their unappropriated public lands for this object; but even this is doubtful. These views my informant elicited from a frank and unrestrained intercourse with the gentlemen composing the great Austin convention—whom he describes, by the way, as one of the most respectable and dignified public bodies he had ever seen congregated. Some knotty questions *may* arise on the subject of the basis of representation, in the election of legislative officers; but, in every other respect, a constitution will be formed, strongly assimilated to the fundamental charters of our own States, and hence peculiarly acceptable to the American people.

If such be the case, (and there is now no longer any reason to doubt it,) what will be the destiny of that representative in the next Congress, be he democrat or whig, who will dare to interpose the slightest pebble in the way of the full and complete triumph of this greatest and noblest measure that has employed the public mind since the memorable era of the revolution? Scorn will inevitably smite, and blast, and wither, like lightning, the faithless public man, who, sinning against light and experience, will dare to lift his puny arm against it.

"Among the distinguished arrivals now in this city, is the Hon. W S. Terrell, recently the accredited minister of Texas at the courts of England, France, and Spain, and formerly the attorney general of the "lone star." Mr. T. is a Kentuckian by birth, who removed in his earlier years from thence to Tennessee, and subsequently to Texas, where he engaged actively and efficiently in all the struggles of that gallant people for redemption from the tyranny of Mexico. I found him a gentleman [illegible] ligence, and capable, in every sense, of representing and guarding, in any position, the interests of any country or people on the face of the earth. Mr. T. made one remark to me, which struck me with peculiar force. "*I can well understand,*" said he, "*how a citizen of Texas could be hostile to the measure of annexation; but how a citizen of the United States could be so, with all the advantages in their favor, has always surpassed my comprehension.*" There is a volume of meaning in this observation, which cannot be too strongly commended to the calm reflection of the enemies of annexation, should there still be some of that curious class of bipeds in existence."

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O. P. Q.

From the South Caroliman.

THE CROPS—TURNEPS, BARLEY, MILLET, &c.

We had an opportunity of making enquiry last week, respecting the crops from all sections of the upper country, and find that a deplorable prospect is ahead. From no part of this region have we heard of an abundance—but few planters make a sufficient quantity of bread stuffs—whilst the majority will suffer much if they rely upon the present crop for subsistence. The destitution will be greatest in parts of Lancaster, Fairfield, Chester, York, Union, Spartanburg, Newberry, Laurens, Greenville, Pendleton, Edgefield and Abbeville. It is believed that the Districts below these will make enough to sustain the stock well—but in most of the districts above named, even bread will be scarce.

An hour of despondency is usually no hour for devising plans for the amelioration of want and suffering, and many persons have almost given up in despair. But apart from any feelings like those which cause us to hope for plenty no longer, we fancy that the present year's drought, will do more towards turning the Agricultural operations of South-Carolina into the proper channel, than any thing else which could have occurred. It will cause us to bestow more care to the cultivation of the winter crops, wheat, barley, rye, and oats, and the turnep crop. The latter should be put in immediately, and a few acres will save many a famished cow from the lift. In a late letter which we received [illegible] Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, whose admirable "Essay on the Agriculture of South-Carolina," we published last week, he remarks "that it would not only be a blessing to our slaves, but the greatest economy, were the planters of this State to provide them bountifully with esculent vegetables," and if we except the potatoe, there is no vegetable more relished by negroes than the turn ep.

The preparation of the soil for this crop is simple, and good turneps may be raised by the aids which every plantation furnishes. Cowpenning is generally the most successful preparation of the soil; the reasons for which we refer our readers to an article written by our esteemed correspondent "Coke," and published by us last spring. But if this has not been attended to, for the present season we would advise the collection of all old bones and ashes, and with these, by the assistance of animal manures, and loam from the woods, or swamp soil, we can calculate on a good crop of turneps, even from exhausted soils. Barley should be sown in August and September for early soiling, and for later use it may be put in even as late as November. It is the best grain for winter soiling which we can cultivate, and always makes a fair yield because the grain will mature from the winter moisture in the earth.—Barley usually lasts in the spring until we have our East India millet crop ready for soiling. The latter furnishes green food from the 1st of May until frost, and an acre of this grass well manured, and regularly tilled, will furnish sufficient green food for half dozen horses, and a like number of milk cows. It is good for breeding swine, and if it were cultivated as a hay crop, it would greatly increase that article amongst us, and furnish an inexhaustable supply for our markets. These are only a few of the aids which we can command to relieve our short grain crops, and why should we despair? Let us look to the bright spots which hope pictures in the shadowy future, and determine that we will not desert the soil which was so gallantly won by our ancestors—and let us not murmur because the omnipotence of Deity has ordained that soil shall continue for a season a desert, and not Egypt!

The Weather.—The Cheraw *Gazette* of the 5th instant says: "We have had rain enough now, and to spare. On Wednesday last, the water fell in torrents for a few hours—and on Saturday, we had a second edition, revised and corrected—the latter rain continued, with little intermission, throughout Sunday, and on yesterday, at the time of writing the article, the clouds were dark and lowering, and portentous of another deluge. We have little doubt, if any proper guage had been in use, that it would be found, that more rain fell since Tuesday last, in this town, than has fallen in the combined showers, previously, since last March.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1845.

Mr. Freeman's Eulogy.—In answer to a letter from the Editor of this paper, Mr. FREEMAN has consented to the publication of his Eulogy upon Gen. Jackson, delivered in this place on the 23d ult. It will be published in our next paper.

THE ELECTIONS.

In the first Congressional District, we learn verbally, that the Hon. JAMES GRAHAM, independent whig, has beaten the Abolitionist, Clingman, near 500 votes. This is to us most gratifying news. Mr. Graham is not a Democrat proper; but he is a southern man, and proved himself true to the South while a member of Congress before. His votes, too, were generally correct, and shewed a degree of independence which did him great honor. And his election, coming out as he did, only a couple of weeks before the election, is a rebuke to such traitors as Clingman that will be a warning to all southern politicians in future. Again we say, we rejoice heartily at the election of the Hon. James Graham.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Here, after a most gallant struggle, we are defeated by a few votes. We have not the *official* returns from the whole District, but presume the following will not vary much from the true vote:

	Barringer.	*Fisher.*
Mecklenburg,	781	1276
Lincoln,	834	1986
Iredell,	1071 maj.	
Rowan,	110 "	3262
Davie,	159 "	
Cabarrus,	331 "	
	3286	
	3262	
	24 majority.	

The vote in Mecklenburg and Union was as follows:

ELECTION RETURNS

For Mecklenburg County, August, 1845.

PRECINCTS:	Congress.		Co. C. Clk.		S.C.Clk.
	Fisher,	Barringer,	Oats,	Alexander.	Graham,	Kerr,
Charlotte,	272	226	213	267	15	431
Davidson's Mill,	11	60	64	9	1	70
Deweese's,	115	74	76	107	4	159
Hill's,	30	38	44	18	0	58
Kirk's,	26	59	66	17	2	85
Hart's,	151	26	47	107	0	154
Providence,	95	54	80	70	3	152
Steele Creek,	41	82	86	34	3	119
M'Leary's,	47	20	23	39	1	63
Condor's,	48	10				
Lawson's,	55	14	704	668	29	1,291
Wilson's,	70	26				
Monroe,	139	29				
Labatt's & Ro'ds	20	5				
Robison's,	14	10				
Davis'g'ld mine,	48	38				
Simpson's S. H.,	60	3				
Griffin's	34	7				
Total,	1276	781				

Of this vote, every Democrat may well feel proud. It is the largest majority ever any man got in our County. And the same may be said of Lincoln and Catawba. Our friends there, except about the Courthouse, have done nobly. We have come near redeeming the District—in fact, we have gained a VICTORY—federalism is dead in the District, never to rise again.

From the 3d District, we have no news.

In the 4th District, we presume Mr. WORTH is elected over Gen. Dockery, both feds of the first water. In Guilford, Dockery had a majority of 147; but in the other parts of the District, it is said Worth would beat him near two to one.

In the Raleigh District, we have heard only from Cumberland county, where DOBBIN, the Democratic candidate received a very large majority—642 votes. Saunders's majority there two years ago was only 151. No doubt of Dobbin's election.

☞ Since the above was in type, we learn from Col. Barringer, who was in town on Wednesday, that Gen. DOCKERY is elected over Mr. Worth, in the 4th District, by a large majority; and that Col. REID is elected in the 3d District over McMillan, by between 600 and 700 votes.

ELECTION OF CLERKS.

In Mecklenburg, Brawley Oats is elected County Court Clerk, and J. B. Kerr, Superior Court Clerk.

In Union, Hugh Stewart is re-elected C. C. Clerk, and J. T. Draffin S. C. Clerk.

In Lincoln, R. Williamson, Jr., is elected C. C. Clerk, and F. A. Hoke S. C. Clerk.

In Catawba, Mr. Setzer is elected C. C. Clerk.

In Cabarrus, R. W. Ford is elected C. C. Clerk, and Mr. Hunt, S. C. Clerk.

In Rowan, J. H. Hardie is elected C. C. Clerk, and J. S. Johnston S. C. Clerk.

In Davie, the old Clerks are re-elected—John Clement, County, and L. R. Rose, Superior Court Clerk—both Democrats.

WHERE IS WHIGGERY?

At the last general election in this State, the federal majority was near 4,000—say it was 4,000.—At the late election in this District, we reduced this over 1,700 votes. If all the other Districts in the State have done the same, where is Federal Whiggery? *Beaten to death!* We have nine Districts in the State—nine times seventeen hundred makes 15,300! If our friends in the other Districts have only done one-fourth as well as we have, the State is redeemed, and federalism exterminated forever. And we now give our friends in the other Districts notice that unless some one of them has done better than we have in redeeming the State, we shall claim the honor of being known as the Banner District of the State.

RESULT IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

The contest in this District is now over, and the federal candidate is re-elected by 24 votes. Is this a *victory*, or is it a DEFEAT to federal whiggery?—Let us see how the case stands.

In 1840, Harrison's majority in this District was	1,790
In Novr. 1844, Clay's majority was	862
Col. Barringer's majority now	24!

At this rate of reduction, what will the majority for whiggery be at the close of the next contest?—But this is not all. We are assured upon good authority, that our friends at one box alone, have discovered more than enough of fraudulent votes to turn the scale the other way. Whether Mr. FISHER will contest the election or not, we cannot say—knowing that he did not offer to gratify any personal desire, or from any ambition to go to Congress, but consented to run from higher motives.—*He* may not, but others can do it as well as Mr. FISHER; and we hope, if the frauds we hear of were perpetrated, the friends of correct principles will at once take measures to do so. The purity of the elective franchise ought to be vindicated against frauds, and the perpetrators of frauds; and condign punishment inflicted on the guilty. Should this investigation go on, we prophecy that the public will be astounded at the corruptions that were practiced at several places in the District. Why, it would seem that some of the villages in the District, in fradulent practices in elections, are not far behind New York and Philadelphia, and in the invention of low falsehoods, they are far ahead.

Whether the people of North Carolina will tolerate these practices, we shall probably soon see—for, exposed they must be.

ROWAN COUNTY.

Many of our friends will be surprised at the vote against Mr. Fisher in his own County, Rowan—110 majority against him, where he and his friends confidently calculated he would beat his opponent. But when all the facts are known, this surprise will give way to a feeling of indignation. There is a shaving-shop, called a Bank, in Salisbury,—a cotton factory, managed and owned by Tariff whigs, and an unbroken phalanx of whig merchants.—Just suppose the factory hands were threatened by their lordly masters with instant dismissal from business if they voted for Fisher:—the debtors to the Bank and merchants threatened with writs and executions, and these threats backed by all the monied influence of these privileged nabobs—is not the matter explained? Mr. Fisher is opposed to the unjust laws which enable these men to shave and get rich off the hard earnings of the poor laborer—hence they moved every stone and exerted all their powers to defeat him. Of some of the corruptions practiced by these men, we may hereafter have occasion to speak out more plainly.

HEADS UP!

It must be gratifying to our friends everywhere, and particularly to those of them who live within the glorious old Mecklenburg District, that we have at last redeemed our new District from the domination of Federalism. We say *redeemed*, for we *have* in effect redeemed it. Col. Barringer, it is true, is elected by a meagre majority—by the skin of his teeth: *but he was elected by Democratic votes!* This is susceptible of the clearest proof. We know of at least *twenty* Democrats who voted for him in this and Lincoln county, because, as miners, they felt grateful to him for his efforts in favor of the re-establishment of the Mint here. We know personally of eight thorough Democrats who voted for him at this box solely on this ground. This shows the liberality of our Democrats. Although Col. Barringer had opposed them at every other point, he had here, on a question which was vital to their interest and welfare, *done his duty*, and simply his duty, they overlooked his numerous political sins and voted for him. We regret they did so, and they, too, will regret it when they see the closeness of the contest;—but yet it shows the liberality and generosity of our party, while it also shows that we have a clear and indisputable majority in the District.

In the mining Districts of Rowan, too, we understand Col. Barringer received many Democratic votes on the same grounds that he got them here.

After all this, can it be possible that Col. Barringer will go to Congress and pursue his old course, of sustaining the Tariff, and the general policy of the northern federalists? He was beaten, in effect, upon this very Tariff question. There can be no doubt that a large majority of his constituents are in favor of reducing the Tariff to the revenue standard. Will he oppose their wishes? We shall see: for at the next session of Congress an organized effort will be made by the anti-protection party, to correct this abominable system, and then we shall see whether Col. Barringer will obey or disobey the will of his constituents.

THE WEATHER—CROPS.

This immediate section of country is still suffering with the continued drought—or, rather, we are parched up and vegetation no longer able to suffer. The corn crops are exhausted, and many of our farmers will scarcely make a bushel to the acre. But while this is the case immediately around Charlotte, in the upper part of this County, and in parts of Lincoln, Catawba, and Iredell, particularly along the river and creeks, fine crops will be made. Upon the whole, we think the fears of a famine are ill-founded. With the old crop of corn yet on hand, and the crops making in some parts of the neighboring Counties, we believe a bountiful supply of bread stuffs may be had by everybody. None need suffer who will be industrious and economical.

Editorial Change.—Messrs. Park & Rodgers, the able editors of the Milledgeville (Ga.) *Federal Union*, have disposed of the paper to Messrs. D. C. Campbell & H. V. Johnston, by whom it will in future be conducted. The new editors are men of talents, and will doubtless sustain the hitherto able character of the Union.

KEEP THE BANNER FLYING.

In the contest which has just terminated in this District, the Democracy have covered themselves all over with glory. With a few exceptions, our whole party did their duty like men. In Mecklenburg, our majority is nearly *one hundred* larger than was ever before given to any man; and in Lincoln it is near a *hundred and fifty* larger. In Iredell, too, we have made a handsome gain—Mr. Fisher receiving 443 votes.

The distant reader may ask—What has produced these astonishing gains?—How have we been able to overcome the 862 majority obtained by Clay in the District last November? The solution is easy. We had a candidate in the field who explained the questions at issue between the two parties with such consummate ability and clearness, that he aroused the people's attention;—he made them think, and then showed the justice of his cause in so bold a light, that hundreds tore loose from their party shackles and joined his standard. The iniquities of the Tariff were so forcibly portrayed, that none but an inbred federalist could longer support the system. Many incidents might be cited to prove the effect of the truths proclaimed by Mr. Fisher in every corner of the District. We have repeatedly heard men who formerly belonged to the Whigs exclaim, after hearing Mr. Fisher—"Well, I never understood this question of the Tariff before;—I have been an advocate of the Tariff, but can never be so again." And an incident occurred in an adjoining county the other day, which is still stronger.

A whig lawyer was travelling alone and met a poor farmer, who inquired the news about the election. The whig replied he believed Fisher was elected—[and many thought so for a few days after the election] "I am glad of that," said the old man;—"he deserved to be elected. I tell you the people are beginning to get their eyes open upon the subject of the tariff taxes we pay. I never knew what burdens the poor of this country bear under this Tariff, until I heard Mr. Fisher. We are all waking up as we should do, and no poor man should ever again vote for a Tariff man."—"How far is it to the C—— S——," inquired the lawyer, and away he went, mentally exclaiming—"only see what this man Fisher has done!"

The Democracy of this District, and of the whole State, owe a heavy debt of gratitude to our noble champion for his labors in the past contest. He worked in season and out of season—and all admit that his speeches before the people were the most powerful and convincing efforts ever made here by any man. As a popular speaker, Mr. Fisher is superior to any man in the State. That is admitted on all hands, and is proved, moreover, by the immense vote he has received. And he got this vote too, we must admit, in justice to his opponent, in the face of an opposition at once able and intrepid. The whigs here complain of Col. Barringer's weakness and inefficiency, and they do it publicly. But we differ with them. If ever a man was industrious, vigilant, and sleepless in his exertions, that man was Col. Barringer. And he defended his cause with an ability possessed by no other man of his party in the District. In all the discussions, before the people, he was mild, conciliatory, and gentlemanly in his deportment. There is some pleasure in fighting such an opponent, and it is some alleviation of the bitterness of defeat, to know that such an opponent has defeated us.

Though defeated, our opponents have no cause to crow. We have reduced their majority over 800, and made a change in the District of over 1,700 votes! This is glory enough for one contest. Has any other District in the State done as much?

TEXAS SENATORS.

Since the question of annexation has been decided, the public mind seems to be looking out as to who shall be the Senators of the new State in our Congress. From the tone of the press in Texas and in this country, we have but little doubt that the Hon. M. B. LAMAR, and the Hon. BRANCH T. ARCHER will fill these distinguished offices. Some have proposed Gen. Sam. Houston; but we hope, for the honor of Texas and the reputation of our Senate, that this rowdy-wreck of all that is good in morals and politics, will not be sent to pollute our national councils. What if the Washington Union is for him?—So much the more to blame is Mr. Ritchie, for wishing to see this unprincipled man, after opposing annexation with all his might, raised to the highest stations in the gift of the new State. We hope to see Messrs. Lamar and Archer—two good Democrats, and men of unblemished characters, come over to represent the sovereignty of the "lone-star" State, and by their talents and up-right and dignified deportment, stamp the lie upon the slanders daily uttered by the federal press against the moral character of the people of Texas.

☞ As the elections are now over, and the turmoil of politics at an end, for a while at least, we shall endeavor to attend more to the wants of the literary and miscellaneous reader. Our paper will be devoted again to the publication of light reading, such as will amuse and interest, and to agricultural subjects. On this latter subject, we have some valuable articles on hand, which we shall soon give to our readers.

The whigs of Vermont have nominated WILLIAM SLADE for re-election as their Governor, and the whig papers of the South applaud the nomination. "Birds of a feather," &c.

We see it stated in a South Carolina paper, that the merchants of Hamburg, S. C., have made arrangements to furnish all the upper Districts in that State with corn at *fifty cents* per bushel. Such generosity is worthy of all praise. We also understand that some gentlemen in Columbia have contracted for the delivery of 100,000 bushels of corn in that place this fall, at 75 cents per bushel. The corn is to come from Tennessee, where the crops are most abundant. This don't look much like starving for bread.

TARIFF DEMOCRATS.

During the whole of the late contest for Congress in this District, the Democratic candidate and his friends were constantly taunted with the course of the Pennsylvania Democrats on the subject of the Tariff. Every true Democrat, and every candid federalist, regards a protective tariff as the rankest federal measure ever advocated in this country—the U. S. Bank not excepted. Yet we find men in Congress from Pennsylvania and New York, who call themselves Democrats, going for a protective tariff—they, at the last Congress, kept the present odious tariff from being reduced to a revenue standard.—And what is their excuse? Why, that their constituents are engaged in manufacturing, and therefore they must have a protective tariff to make them rich, or they will vote for the whigs! Such Democrats!! They should be disowned by the party, as being more unprincipled than the whigs themselves. Their example is ruinous to us—it has lost us the election in this District, and we now denounce them as worse enemies to us than any set of politicians on the globe. They are a disgrace to us.

The following remarks in relation to these fishy politicians more fully meet our views than anything we have seen on the subject. It is from a Wiskonsan paper.

"We are aware that it may be difficult at present for Pennsylvania to elect to Congress any but tariff protectionists; but must Democrats abandon their principles and suffer the "Young Democracy" forever to stand still, to accommodate the avarice of a few Iron makers in Pennsylvania?

"But we must have the democratic vote of Pennsylvania, says one. But what do we want of her vote? If we must forever be ruled by whig policy to accommodate Pennsylvania, or rather her handful of aristocracy, her vote, for aught we can see, may just as well be whig as democratic. But in fact, while her vote is cast for whig measures, it is a whig vote, whether whigs or nominal democrats are elected to carry out those measures.

"Can any man define the difference in sentiment between democratic Pennsylvania and whig Massachusetts, upon the absorbing question of the tariff? We hope the time is not far distant when an advocate of a tariff will no more be recognized as a democrat, than the advocate of a monarchy. The idea that whatever is advocated by a professed democrat is of course democratic, is as absurd, as to suppose that the vilest abuse of language must necessarily be correct grammar and good rhetoric, because uttered by a man professing to be a scholar. Democracy is made up of immutable principles, which will never bend to the mistaken opinions of those professing it; and if it ever succeeds, it must succeed upon an intelligent perception of those principles by the public mind, and not by running after *men* who say they are democrats and are not."

The President has re-appointed the Hon. Wm. J. Grayon Collector of the port of Charleston. S. C. The Mercury seems gratified with this act of the President, and says it receives general approval in Charleston. Gen. Grayson is a whig.

Col. ROBERT LOVE, a Revolutionary soldier, died at his residence at Waynesville, Haywood co., N. C., on the 17th ult. Col. L. was a distinguished citizen and ever bore the character of an honest good man.

Fracas.—We regret to learn that Mr. ROBERT WILSON, a respectable citizen of our County, was stabbed in two places with a knife, by W. A. Lawing, on the evening of the late election. Mr. Wilson was seriously injured, but is recovering, we understand.

A bale of new cotton was sold in Charleston a few days since at 10 cents per pound. The crop will doubtless be a short one, and bring a good price.

☞ The Florida Legislature adjourned on Saturday, the 26th ult. Hon. G. S. Hawkins, of Apalachicola, was elected Judge of the Western Circuit, Hon. Thomas Baltzell, of Tallahasse, Judge of the Middle Circuit, and Hon. J. H. Bronson, of the Eastern, and Hon. W. Marvin, of the Southern. James L. Archer, Esq., is elected Secretary of State, Capt. B. Byrd, Treasurer, N. P. Bemis, Esq., Comptroller of Public Accounts, Hon. Joseph Branch, Attorney General, M. D. Papy, Esq., Clerk of the Supreme Court. The following gentlemen are elected Solicitors. The Floridian states that they are all excellent appointments.

Western Circuit:
J. CARAWAY SMITH.
Middle Circuit:
THOS. JEFFERSON HEIR.
Eastern Circuit:
FELIX G. LIVINGSTON.
Southern Circuit:
D. P. DRANTLEY.

FLORIDA NOMINATION.

W. H. Brockenbrough, Esq., has been nominated for Congress by a Legislative caucus, in place of Mr. Levy, appointed United States Senator. E. C. Cabell, Esq, is the whig candidate.

We find the following suggestions, made by a correspondent in the last Greenville *Mountaineer*. Of the efficacy of them we cannot speak; but from appearances, it is evident that our farmers must resort to some alternative, or let their stock perish; therefore we say in time, "look out":—

"I think there will not be much rain soon—not enough, probably, to make turnips on dry manured land—and therefore, the best policy is to clear rich land near the river or branch. Let the land be well prepared; and let every farmer sow as many turnip seed as he can, and be sure not to sow too thick.

"Let every farmer sow a few acres of his best land in barley, with a view to have the barley early next summer, to feed his hogs and work horses with.

"Sow rye for winter pasture. Sow it on rich land, sow thick; for one acre of rich land, thickly sown, will give more pasturage than ten acres of poor land. "CAREFUL."

THE CORN CROP.—The editor of the Chattanooga (Ten.) Gazette, is in raptures at the prospect of the corn crop in East Tennessee. It promises a harvest by fifty per cent. greater than ordinary. "What, says the writer, will be done with this large amount of surplus corn?" He adverts to the time when the completion of the Western and Atlantic rail road will open to them the trade of the world. Such articles sound strangely to one whose business calls on him daily to witness the effects of the parching drought we now suffer.

Milledgeville Union, 29th ult.

Mr. Everett, our Minister in London, on receiving information of the death of General Jackson, invited his countrymen, by public notice, to join in marks of respect to his memory, and requested that the commanders of all American vessels in the ports of the United Kingdom would hoist their flags at half mast, and that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the Consuls, Vice Consuls, and all other citizens of the United States for the same length of time as at home.

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered by the Court, since our last report:

By Ruffin, C. J., in State *v.* Hoppis, from Buncombe, declaring that there is no error in the judgment below. Also, in Graham *v.* Hamilton, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Gordon *v.* Armstrong, from Surry, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Frost *v.* Rowland, from Robeson, affirming the judgment blow. Also, in Duffy *v.* Averitt, from Onslow, allowing an amendment, and directing judgment for the plaintiff—each party to pay his own costs.

By Daniel, J., in Dalrymple *v.* Curry, in Equity from Moore, directing a reference. Also, in Holland *v.* Crow, from Haywood, reversing the judgment, and remanding the cause. Also, in Baldwin *v.* Maulsby, from Columbus, affirming the judgment below. Also, State *v.* Ingram, from Anson; judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded. Also, in Tarkinton *v.* Hassell, from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Taylor & Co. *v.* Buckley, from Surry, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Cox and others, admrs, *v.* Marks and others, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Doelesce of the heirs at law of Needham *v.* Branson, from Randolph, reversing the judgment below, and rendering judgment for the plaintiff. Also, in Graves, adm. *v.* Reed and others from Caswell, reversing the judgment below, and rendering judgment for the Plaintiff.

By Nash, J. in State, on the relation of Dickson *v.* Eskridge, from Cleveland, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Wheeler *v.* Dunn, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below. Also, in McIntosh *v* McIntosh, in Equity from Moore, dismissing the Bill with costs. Also, in Lyrely *v.* Wheeler, in Equity from Rowan, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Company *v.* Robeson, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment below.—*Raleigh Register.*

THE CROPS—THE PROSPECTS.

Extract of a letter dated "Higgins' Ferry, Edgefield District, July 26th, 1845."

"Never in my life before have I seen the prospects of the farmer half so gloomy as at present; no, nothing that would in the least compare with them. Since I wrote you last, which was the 31st of May, it has rained here but once, sufficiently to put the ground in good working order, and you may from this draw some idea of the condition of the crops. Nothing that I have ever seen, approaches so near my ideas of a Famine, as the present appearance of things. Would you believe me if I were to tell you that I have this week seen fields of [illegible] bushel? Would you believe me if I were to tell you, that I have seen fields of 10 to 12 acres that will not produce a single ear? Believe it or not, it is nevertheless strictly true. In these fields the stalk is about knee high, tasseled to be sure, but the tassel is almost as dry as tinder, and scarcely a shoot to be seen.

The Cotton crop, too, must necessarily be short in quantity, and inferior in quantity; for it has not had that rain, that is necessary, to a full development and maturity of the plant—half-grown bolls are now shrivelling up and bursting open—the lint is inferior, and the seeds are but few, and these few apparently without much substance.

Saluda River is much lower than I ever saw it before, and most of the smaller streams have stopped running. All the mills so far as I have heard have stopped grinding, except Huet's, and that I expect would have stopped also, had it not been recently geared on the reaction principle. It gets more grinding by far than it can do.

On last Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, (the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d instant,) the thermometer stood at 3 o'clock respectively as follows: 101, 102, 103 and 100 degrees. It hung in a piazza, on the east side of the house."—*S. C. Temp. Ad.*

Loss of Audubon's Plates by the Fire.—Amongst the losses by the great fire on Saturday last, we are sure our readers will sincerely deplore the destruction of the plates of the large and beautiful work of Audubon, the ornithologist. The edition of his costly work which has been issued, was very limited and consequently the copies extant will be esteemed in proportion of the scarcity. After so many years of patient toil, to be thus deprived, in one short hour, of the fruits which industry merits, and his declining age requires, is a cruel fate. His loss may probably be about $15,000 on plates, which are wholly uninsured.—*N. Y. Morning News.*

The Wonders of Electricity.—The Hartford Courant says, that on the 26th ult, Mr. Fowler, of Mansfield, took a bed at Nottingham, and in the morning was found apparently dead from poison. The usual remedies were applied without effect, when electricity was resorted to. At the first application of the conducting wire to the chest of the patient, he rose up but fell back again. At the second shock he rose up, crying out "Oh," and then fell back again, but at the third shock he started up, and sat upright with ease. In a short time afterwards he [illegible] something to drink, and tea and coffee were administered to him; in three quarters of an hour he dressed himself, and appeared almost entirely recovered. He had purchased two ounces of laudanum, and had taken the whole of it in two doses. Some disagreement with his wife is said to have been the inciting cause.

Look out for the Imposter.—A man calling himself WILKINS, *alias* WHITE, came to our town a few days since pretending to be deaf and dumb, appealing to the charity of the citizens on that ground. After remaining here several days, and getting all he could from the citizens, he finally got drunk, and as a matter of course, forgot his hypocrisy, and recovered the use of his tounge, and the sense of hearing. Some of the duped ones, becoming exasperated, made him acknowledge that he was an impostor and had taken this method to raise the wind. He has gone in the direction of Knoxville, and we hope our friends at that place will give him a *warm* reception. He wore off a suit of nankeen clothes, and a Leghorn Hat. He says he is a printer by trade. We hope our brother editors will give him a *puff.*—*Asheville N. C. Messenger, 1st inst.*

Gen. McDuffie.—By a private letter, from a gentleman of Laurens District, we learn that Gen. McDuffie, "with the exception of a slight paralysis in his right leg, is enjoying very good health," that his constituents will not suffer him to resign, and our correspondent adds—"he will probably die a Senator.—*South Carolinian.*

Superior Courts.—The following arrangement has been made by the Judges of the Superior Courts for riding the Fall Circuit of 1845:

1.	Edenton,	Judge Manly.
2.	Newbern,	" Battle.
3.	Raleigh,	" Settle.
4.	Hillsborough,	" Dick.
5.	Wilmington,	" Caldwell.
6.	Salisbury,	" Pearson.
7.	Morganton,	" Bailey.

The Merchants in Macon, are shipping corn to that City from New Orleans, where an abundance can be had at about 32 cents, and laid down in Macon at 50 cents per bushel. In the upper part of the State it is selling at 20 cents per bushel.—*Georgia Banner, July 29th.*

CALIFORNIA.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y Journal of Commerce says that Governor Shannon, late Minister to Mexico, has made a full communication to the State Department, on the subject of the results of his mission, the present condition and policy of Mexico, and the character of our relations with that Government. The letter adds:

"Mr. Shannon fully confirms the truth of what had been strongly surmised before, that the British Government had got some *hold* upon the *Californias.* She has taken a mortgage upon them to secure the payment to her subjects of debts to the amount of twenty-six millions of dollars. Our Government has, I learn, official knowledge of this transaction. That Great Britain will *foreclose* the mortgage, in due time, I have not the least doubt. The fine bays and harbors of that region are of immense importance to her—vastly more so than the Oregon Territory. In the event of a war between the United States and Mexico, the Californias would become ours, unless Great Britain herself mingled in the strife, and, under present circumstances, she would hardly hazard an unnecessary war. Her policy is manifestly to make a peaceful acquisition. She may, moreover, secure a lasting peace with this country by yielding her claim to Oregon, as she may well afford to do, if she is to have the undisturbed possession of the Californias.

Texas Lands.—The Washington Union says: "A gentleman now in Texas has written an account of it, in which he says that few persons could form a conception of its capacities, who had not seen them; that the sugar lands alone are much greater in extent than all the sugar land in the rest of the Union. It would seem as if Texas was destined to be a great sugar as well as cotton country. The cane has sometimes 22 or 23 joints; but in Louisiana, it is said on an average to be not more than eighteen."

The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer has commenced suit against the proprietors of the Tribune for a libel, Dr. Bacon, the author of the "Mysteries of Iniquity," having twice been permitted to publish in that paper charges to the effect that the editor of the Courrier had "obtained large pecuniary accommodations from some of Mr. Webster's wealthy friends, to enable him to resume business in his own name—having escaped his former creditors by availing himself of the Bankrupt Act," &c. The damages are laid at $10,000.—*Ibid.*

Burned Goods.—The goods saved from the burned [illegible] a great deal of money. The proceeds will alleviate the loss very considerably. The Jews are especially the buyers of the burned dry goods. A wag on seeing their eagerness in bidding remarked, that there would be no difficulty in gathering the Jews back to Jerusalem, if only these burnt goods could be carried there.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 29.*

Missouri.—The State Convention for the amendment of the Constitution will be overwhelmingly Democratic. We are glad to perceive that the dissensions prevailing for some time past among our political friends in St. Louis are entirely healed, and that "hards" and "softs" have unanimously agreed to support a ticket composed of prominent men from both sections.—*Pennsylvanian.*

We now learn that the plates of Mr. Audubon's great ornithological work have received little or no injury. They have been placed in the hands of an engraver to be retouched; and this can be done at a trifling expense—*Brooklyn Advertiser.*

No Go.—A St. Louis paper says, that at last dates Mr. Whitney, the projector of the Oregon Railroad, had but eight young men in his train, and it was the opinion of some of the old Michigan trappers that they would not encamp out more than two or three nights.—*N. O. Pic.*

Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, left Washington on the 4th instant, for Bedford Springs. The President has appointed John Y. Mason, Esq., (the Attorney General,) to act as Secretary of State *ad interim.*

A Natural Ice House, or snow hole near Troy, New York, is said to equal the ice mountain in Virginia. The former is situated near the Wilmingtown Mountain, and contains snow and ice the year around. A few days ago, Mr. Van Renselaer himself, the celebrated patroon of his wide domain, together with Judge White, and two or three other gentgemen paid it a visit, and the patroon pleasantly remarked that he could return to Albany, and tell his friends that he had sunk in snow up to his knees in the month of July.
N. Y. Sun.

Summer Amusement.—The Boston Ladies are amusing themselves by holding lemonade parties. A large punch bowl of water is provided, which is sweetened by the young *ladies,* all placing their *lips* to the brim. An old bachelor then *looks* into the bowl, and the lemonade is 'done up *strong.*

Shocking Proscription.—Mr. James Eakin has been turned out of the clerkship of the Bureau of the Second Auditor at Washington, before he had got fairly seated in the office. He had *only* had it *forty years,* poor man.

WAR.—"The British," said a Whig alarmist yesterday, "will blow us to the d—l. They will fight with all fury of national hatred, and to excite them to greater desperation, the English government will insure to every soldier who invades our shores a grant of land in America!"

"And they'll get it," replied his neighbor; "we'll guarantee to almost every one of them six feet of land at least!"

NOVEL OBJECTION.—A person the other day objected to the new postage law, for the reason that before the passage of the law he received but two dunning letters a week, and now receives five or six per day.

Conviction and Sentence of Green.—Henry G. Green, who has been on trial at Troy, for a fortnight past, for the murder of his wife, was on Saturday afternoon found *guilty* by the jury, and sentenced by the Court to be hanged on Wednesday, the 10th of September next.

The crime proved upon the prisoner was one of the most attrocious ever recorded. He had been married to the murdered woman but one week, and indeed commenced giving her poison in four days from the wedding.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday of the next Superior Court, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte. FOUR NEGROES belonging to the estate of J. H. Bissell, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.
J. H. WILSON.
Aug. 15, 1845. 222

Of every description, for sale at this Office.
LAND DEEDS for sale, at this Office.

Obituary.

Died, at his residence on the 3d of August, 1845, Mr. ANDREW MOORE, aged 71 years, 11 months and 15 days. He was born in the State of Pennsylvania in A. D. 1773. When about 8 years old, his parents emigrated to this State. Altho' blessed with a pious, praying mother, he made no profession of religion until the great revival in 1802, at which time, under the ministry of the Rev. Saml. C. Caldwell, he was awakened and attached himself to the Presbyterian church, in which he remained an acceptable member until the year 1816, at which time he became acquainted with the Methodists, and attached himself to that church under the Rev. Wm. B. Barnett, at that time Pastor. Father Moore was esteemed by all who knew him, as an humble and sincere christian—there was a consistency in his piety, a fervency of spirit, an uniformity of deportments, and a punctuality in his attendance upon the means of grace, that seemed to say "I am crucified with Christ, worthless I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me, and the life which I now live in flesh, I live by the faith of the son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me." He possessed more than ordinary strength of mind, and was of studious habits—had an extensive knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and his religion did not depend upon the casualties of life, but was a deep abiding principle. He filled the offices of class leader, exhorter, and Recording steward for the circuit for many years with acceptability, while health and strength permitted him to act. Father Moore was the subject of much affliction for 5 or 6 years before his death, yet his confidence being strong in the Lord, he possessed his soul in patience;—a few days before his death, his beloved wife asked him if he had any fears of death, he answered, "he had not." His house was at all times open to receive the messengers of Christ, and in their society took great delight. But he is now no more, and though the community, the church, his family and friends keenly fele their bereavement, yet their sorrows are assuaged by the unwavering belief that he rests with the people of God. When our work is done, may we thus gently lay down our charge and seveally withdrawn to rest our spirits with all such veterans of the cross in heaven.
J. H. M.

At Wilfong's Springs, Catawba county, on the 4th inst. HENRY M. QUICKEL, second son of Michael and Elizabeth Quickel, aged 20 years, 8 months and 15 days.

In Lincolnton, on the 23d ult. of dropsy of the chest, MAHALA T. WILLIAMS, consort of Jacob Williams, aged 24 years. On the 4th inst. Wallace Alexander Williams, infant of the above, aged near 4 months.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Superior Court of Law, Feb. Term, A. D. 1845.

IT is ordered by the court, that the business of the State hereafter be taken up on Monday and continued from day to day until the State docket is disposed of. Test,
J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.
Aug. 15, 1845. 222

N. B. Defendants and State's witnesses will please take notice.

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, about the 10th of July last, a negro man named JERRY. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 30 years old, yellow complected, and has a very wild look. He had on when he left me a dove-colored pair of linsey pantaloons. I will give a reward of TEN DOLLARS to any person who will apprehend said boy and deliver him to me, or lodge him in jail so I get him again. Letters addressed to Hemphill's Store, Mecklenburg county, N. C., will meet prompt attention.
JOHN W. POTTS.
Aug. 15, 1845. 22-3

Notice.

CAUTION the public against trading for a note of hand given to me by James McLure, and by me traded and endorsed to John Weeks. Said note was given, as well as I can recollect, in February, 1841, and was due about the 10th June of the same year, for the amount of sixty-five dollars. As said note has been legally satisfied, it will not again be paid by me as endorser. Said note is now, or was lately in the hands of Robert Cunningham of Mecklenburg county. ROBERT M. MILLER.
Aug. 15, 1845 22-4w

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 4th inst., a bay MARE, aged about 9 or 10 years, ordinary size. I recollect no marks about the mare, only that she shows fresh marks of the harness. I obtained her from Wm. Sharpe, below Charlotte, and probably she is in that neighborhood. I will give any person a reasonable compensation for taking up said mare, and giving me information so I can get her again. [illegible]
Aug. 15, 1845. 22-3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified and taken Letters of Administration on the estate of his brother, J. L. Martin, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for payment legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, ortherwise this notice will be plead in *bar of recovery.* And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment. Indulgence will not be given.
A. H. MARTIN.
July 30, 1845. 20-f

William Hunter,
BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-
December 9, 1843.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug astore. Cases committed to his care will receive apunctual and faithful attention.
Charlotte, January, 1845. 93-1y

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess so many things—particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.
WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91y.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Southern Cultivator.

BREAD-STUFFS—A CONTRAST.

The consequences of an abundance of Bread Stuffs on the prosperity of a country, contrasted with an absence of that plenty and cheapness.

Any one who has occasion to visit the Northern States, observes, on returning homeward, a fact that startles him, in the difference presented to the eye, in the two sections of country. *There*, he sees an appearance of comfort; men of very moderate means live in neat houses; those of greater wealth in splendid ones; there seems to be a place for every thing, and every thing is in its place. *Here*, the picture is altogether different; people seem to regard their places of abode as necessary evils, and pay as little attention to making them either neat or comfortable as possible. They seem to esteem a house and its fixtures like an Arab does his tent, as something that is to be occupied for only a brief moment, and any pains and expense in adopting it to comfortable living, is an unnecessary waste of time and money. As to ornamenting the grounds around it, with trees and shrubbery, such an idea does not seem to have occurred to the occupant.

There, if you have occasion to stop at a house in the country, you find at the table food prepared properly; and butter, milk, and seasonable vegetables are set before you. *Here*, you have that eternal dish—fried bacon, or pork, if it is winter, swimming in grease, "and nothing else," except "long collards" and bread. The owner may have his principle wealth in cattle, to the amount of many hundred, as is the case in some places, and if it is winter or spring, he has not an ounce of butter to offer you, and rarely ever milk enough to put in your coffee.

Inquire the price of building a house *there*, and the amount is small. *Here*, the cost is so great, as to deter any one from building a good one, any where else than in a large town. It would be thought extravagance to entertain the idea in the

There is a cause for this disparity in the condition and appearance of these two sections of the same country—What is that cause? This question has been often asked in our presence, and the answer has always involved some abstrusity wholly irrelevant to the subject, in our view of the case. Are we less intelligent than our neighbours: Has a genial sun rendered us less capable of the use of our mental faculties than they? This will hardly be admitted. The real cause, from its very obviousness seems to have been overlooked, in searching after remote ones. *It is because they produce bread and meat in abundance and we dont.* That there are other auxiliary causes, in the way of unequal revenue laws, &c. which tend to raise one section and depress another, we doubt not; but the radical cause is the one we have stated, we believe.

In order to see its effect readily, let us suppose you have a house to build. You must have lumber, brick and lime; a carpenter is to be employed to build the house, a bricklayer to make the chimnies and plaster the walls—The sawyer asks you a price for the lumber that appears high, when taken in connexion with the plenty and cheapness of water power and pine timber, and he solves the difficulty very soon, by telling you the price he has to pay for corn, to subsist himself, his hands, and his mules, which haul the stocks to the mill, and the lumber away from it. Each mule, purchased from a Kentuckian costs him $75 or 80, and the corn to feed them costs him, to assume the current rates in Macon at this date, 75 cents per bushel. It is easy to see the effect of this on lumber. The same reasons apply with the brick maker, and lime burner, precisely. Then go to the carpentes and brick-layer and tell them the price of building a house and a chimney and of plastering at the North, and ask them why they cannot afford to work at the same rates. They will tell you that living is cehap at the North; it is dear here. And you have a solution of the whole mystery and build your house at twice the cost which would be necessary if you lived in a country where provisions were plenty and cheap.

But here the farmer turns upon us, and asks, What is to become of me if I can get but 25 cents for my corn? We answer, that with an abundance of corn at that price, and every thing else at a pro

comfortable and independently in every respect; yourself, and the whole face of the country and its population, from the pettifoger to the pig, inclusively will be better off and happier. What is the difference to the farmer in dollars and cents, if he gets 25 cents for his corn, and can build a house for $400, or if he gets 75 cents, and the house cost him $1200? It is as broad as it is long, so far as cost is concerned. But as to his comfort and the general prosperity of the country, there is a great difference.

There is this essential difference in the habits of a Northern and Southern man. *The one*, whether in Connecticut or in Georgia, if he removes here permanently, thinks in the first place of making himself, as Billie Nicol Jarvie says, "what he calls comfortable." Then he looks as keenly as other men for the ways and means of getting rich, but he must be comfortable while he is doing it. Every thing must be neat and tidy about him. *The other*, without any systematic economy, is indifferent about the present, and lives altogether in the hope of realizing a fortune in the future, when he expects to live as he pleases. And when that time arrives, habit has grown to be second nature, and as to the enjoyments of life, he is no better off than when he began—'Always to be, but never blest'—Frequently careless even in his personal attire, and always slovenly in the arrangment of his house, out houses, gates, fences and grounds.

What every element of prosperity a country could ask, we of the Southern States are the most dependent on others, of any people within our knowledge; and the face of the land presents to a stranger the most poverty stricken aspect of any that meets his eye any where. This is a humiliating confession from a son of the soil, "one to the manner born," but however disagreeable, it is a truth that must be known and felt by all before the evil can be obviated. We scourge our lands by continuous crops of cotton, without a year of rest or rotation, and buy every thing: while others improve their lands and make every thing at home they can. Not to speak of wearing apparel, and other like articles of necessary use, every one of which, coarse and fine, is made elsewhere, and is a source of drain to the industry of this section. But look on your tables and see if your meat does not come from Tennessee; look at your plows and see if every mule that draws them is not bought of Kentucky; even the horses which draw your carriages come from there.

Many pursue a line of policy on this subject, the very reverse of their own interests, from a mistaken idea of what their true interest is; others do so from sheer inertness and a want of reflection; some from being deluded by maxims applicable to particular situations and necessities, and not capable of general application. The Island of Malta imports all its breadstuffs, and why?—Because it is a rack, and incapable from its want of soil, as well as size, to raise them. Is that the case here?—England imports breadstuffs, and yet prospers: and what is the reason? By her gigantic power, having, through a credit system of her own, made herself the heart of the monetary world, she can display an appearance of prosperity in despite, and not by reason, of that deficiency, in the capacity of the realm, to produce provisions sufficient for its accumulated population. Some of the West India Islands, and some plantations on the Mississippi, do not raise their provisions, but the reasons which may be good there, do not hold here. We, to be prosperous, must make good bread and meat plenty and cheap. Turn the question as you will, it resolves into this.

Macon, Geo. J. L. B.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

MODES OF PLANTING FIELDS.

Most farmers complain that they get but little compensation for tilling their lands. It is some what amusing to watch the process pursued by some farmers who have spent forty years in tilling the soil. First, the plough is suffered to pass along without doing half its duty. Then the manure is divided; half spread broadcast, and the remainder is doled out by the shovelful in the hill. Then a sturdy man uses a hoe and with half a dozen strokes scratches up earth enough to bury the corn and manure in the hill.

But when planting is done in this mode it is necessary to furrow or mark out the land each way to enable the cart man to drop his shovel of manure with accuracy. This marking or furrowing is done with a horse and plough, a man and a boy accompanying them. Two or three hours are thus spent with this team, with a man and a boy, to make furrows to put the corn and manure in.

Here is a double course of manuring for an acre, when a single course will usually give a better harvest and put the soil in better order for the succeeding one. It ought to be borne in mind, that it is easy to spread out thirty loads of manure per acre, after it has been carted on and laid into heaps, as to spread half that quantity, for the heaps are twice as near each other and the manure is not to be thrown half as far.

We [illegible] more manure will be required to spread over the whole ground, and that corn and potatoes will not be so forward when the manure is thus spread. But it is quite certain that on warm soils we harvest quite as good crops by spreading as by putting in the hill, and we always find labor less and the land made better.

The other day we saw a man planting a field that had been ploughed nicely last fall. It was green sward, and he spread all his manure over the surface before harrowing. He then harrowed the ground thoroughly and mixed his compost manure intimately with the soil. The whole surface was as smooth as a carrot bed. He now took a wooden strike that had two wide teeth in it, and with his horse he marked out the rows, two at a time; then he dropped his corn by passing at right angles with these rows.

Here not one fourth of the time that was required in the mode first described was taken to mark out the rows. The ground was mellow, and a single hoeful of earth and manure, well mixed was sufficient to cover the corn. Two acres may be thus planted while one could be done in the first named mode. If the man who drops the corn has an accurate eye, he may plant the acre without marking it out with a strike or plough either. We prefer to drop without marking out beforehand when we wish to have rows in only one direction.

GRASSES FOR THE SOUTH.

Editor of the Cultivator—Your correspondents frequently inquire respecting the grasses suitable to the south. If each would communicate what he has observed, it would be sufficient answer to such inquiries, and might prove the most important benefit to the agriculture of the south. During this winter I have seen bundles of *northern hay* brought to the stables of my neighbor, which had paid for carriage many hundred miles round the capes of Florida, through the Gulf of Mexico, and five hundred miles (by the course of the river) into the interior. This is a *standing reproach* to the agriculture of the south.

Lucerne.—This is found to grow well here.—Sow it in drills in the early part of the fall, 24 to 27 inches apart; it flourishes, yields four to five cuttings in the course of the year; and on soil which would bring 20 bushels of corn to the acre, grows one foot and a half high. This season, some was cut on the 13th of March, for soiling; and was then from a foot to knee high. The most of it has been cut twice over, since the first cutting, to this day, May 13. Cattle and horses eat it greedily; a cow, fed on it chiefly, yielding at this time between five and six gallons of milk daily; when as yet there is no grass in the woods or on the common, sufficient to change the poverty stricken appearance of cattle in "the range." I have made no hay from it; but have no doubt it will make good hay.

Guinea Grass.—The root is similar to that of the cane or reed, and is perennial. The stem and blade are like those of the Egyptain Millet. On rich soil it is very luxuriant, yielding many cuttings in the course of the year. It is good for soiling—horses and cattle eat it readily, and, if cut when in flower, it makes a hay most abundantly, of which cattle feed greedly in winter. Horses do not seem to like the hay. It is most readily propagated by the root. A small root, too inches long, with one or more joints to it, will vegetate; and, if the ground is made loose by plowing once or twice during the season after planting, roots placed in checks of four feet will take *complete possession of the soil the first season;* so that the next spring it will start up evenly over the soil every where. Hogs root after them with great eagerness; and as the tendency of this plant is to fill the ground with roots in so thick a mat that the grass does not grow tall in consequence, the idea suggests itself of pasturing cattle on the this grass in the spring and summer, and giving the hogs the benefit of the roots in the winter. They cannot destroy it; the smallest fibre left in the ground will grow. It might be a great pest in a *garden;* but if land is to be used for stock it will take and maintain entire possession to the exclusion of any competitor which we have in middle Alabama.

Clover and Herd's Grass.—I have now a beautiful lot of these grasses in conjunction, on high land; the whole about knee high, and the clover in flower. Mr Kirby, one of my neighbors, cut the wood from a piece of low, pipe clay, crawfish land, last winter; and when the brush &c, lying on the ground, had become sufficiently dry, he set fire to it and burnt it all off: thus giving it a top dressing of ashes. He then sowed Herd's grass on top of the ground, without plow, harrow, or any thing of the kind. He now has a most rich and beautiful crop of this grass growing. If desired, your readers may obtain further particulars of this crop.

Leersia Orizoides. (rice grass.)—This plant so much resembles *rice* that only a practiced eye can distinguish them. The negroes on the rice plantations in Carolina call it "*the rice cousin.*" It will grow wherever rice will—*in the water*, or any damp situation. It is found in all the southern country; grows tall, seeds in a panicle not unlike a head of oats, and will yield two crops a year, of *choice hay*; Roots perennial. B. M.

Tuskaloosa, Ala, May 13, 1845.

From the Albany Argus.

MAKING HAY—CUTTING GRASS.

Twenty two years ago, Judge Cheever says he purchased a small hay farm, and upon that and elsewhere he has ever since cut from 100 to 250 tons of hay per year. Of course it had become his interest to learn all he could of the best method of seeding, and keeping up his meadows; the best season, and best mode of cutting and then how to turn it to best account. His bottom lands upon the rear, he seeded with timothy only, except in some places where it was too wet to grow timothy; there he seeded with red top. On his uplands he seeded with timothy and clover. Where he used timothy alone, about eight quarts to the acre was his quantity. Where he used clover with it, he used six or eight pounds of clover to six or eight quarts of timothy. He had succeeded in seeding with timothy at almost all seasons of the year, but always best when he covered the seed well. He had good success in sowing clover in the fall, with grain, on sandy and gravelly lands; but on clayous and tenacious soils there was great danger of losing it, from the action of the winter frosts. It was safest to sow clover in the spring, upon some of the last snows, if on winter grain, and with the grain, using the harrow upon it, if sowed with spring crop. He always used the harrow when he could.—He had kept up his meadows by leaving the after growth upon them as much as he could; and where he grazed considerably in the fall, to repay it by an occasional top dressing. If the fall is dry and the after growth light, the next crop will not be full, but the first wet fall will bring it up again. Meadows should be drained, when practicable, as well as tillage lands. Although irrigation is very useful, where properly applied, an excess of water is very hurtful, especially to the quantity of the hay.

SOW TURNIPS!

The long continued and withering drought which prevails over the country has almost entirely cut off [illegible] in a greater or less degree for comfortable sustenance. And a much longer continuance of dry weather will add to the injury already sustained in the corn crop—one of our staple products—by cutting it off entirely in many upland situations. In this situation of affairs, it behooves the farmer to take advantage of every means in his power to increase his own stock of articles of sustenance and add what ever he can to the store in general. A practical friend has there suggested a recommendation to pitch an unusually large crops of Turnips—a crop every way suited to the exigency likely to occur next spring by the present general failure of other crops. There is now ample time for preparation for a turnip crop. Where you have sowed rods before, sow acres. They will be found invaluable not only for the table, but for the sustenance of cattle, sheep and hogs.

TREATMENT OF SHEEP AFTER SHEARING.

Mr. Tucker—The directions for a "compound for smearing sheep," that is given in your last number, leads me to make the following remarks respecting the treatment of sheep generally after shearing. There is nothing conduces to the general health and comfort of sheep at this season more than a clean skin; any application that has that tendency will be of service; any thing to the contrary must injure them, and the growth and quality of their wool, in a greater or less degree. Smearing of any kind is injurious at any season, but particularly so after shearing, when the wool is short; it stops the pores, checks the growth of the wool, and leaves it dry and brittle, far into the season. If when sheep are shearing, there is a large hogshead of *very strong* brine made, and as the sheep are shorn they are taken to it, and while one holds, another takes a *scrubbing brush*, such as floors are scrubbed with, after pouring some of the brine along the back and shoulders, he scrubs the sheep well all over, until he raises a lather as with soap, nothing more is necessary. The skin will be left bright, and red, and clean. Every tick and sheep louse instantly disappears, and if the skin had any tendency to itch, it [illegible], perspiration is promoted, and the growth of the wool improved. In this way I think the general strength of the sheep to stand the effects of any storm, will be better promoted than be smearing of any kind, which is never admissible—Whenever this simple and cheap plan is once adopted, its effects are so obvious that it will never be neglected by the good shepherd every season after, at shearing time. GRAZIER.

A Simple Cure for Corns.—A writer in the Sun says: "There are many suffering from painful corns on their feet, who can be relieved by applying a plaster made with shoemaker's wax."

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204-1year

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92::F.

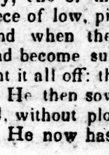
Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.

March 28, 1845 202 F

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,



STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April11

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY!

WILL be sold at public auction, in the Town of Lincolnton, on Wednesday, the 3d of September next, (Wednesday of Court,) the following property, belonging to the estate of John Hoke, deceased;

THE TRACT OF LAND UPON WHICH IS THE LINCOLN

COTTON FACTORY,

With all its valuable appurtenances.

A Tract of Land

Adjoining the Factory Tract, known as the Rush Tract. Also, Tract known as the Hamby Tract—all to be included in the same sale.

ABOUT FORTY LIKELY

NEGROES,

Men, Women and Children; among whom are many valuable Mechanics.

Horses, Hogs, Mules, Cattle, and Sheep,

1 Family Carriage, 1 Buggy, Waggons and Harness,

And many articles of Farming Tools and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

One improved Lot in the N. E. Square.

A large quantity of Bacon, Corn, Hay, &c., &c., and many other articles that cannot now be enumerated.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN F. HOKE,
July 22, 1845 220 Executor.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of removing to the south the subscriber offers for sale his PLANTATION, lying in Mecklenburg county, three miles south of Charlotte, immediately at the forks of the public roads leading to Yorkville, Chesterville and Camden, S. C. The tract of land is very valuable for farming purposes, and contains between

Five and six hundred Acres,

About 175 acres of which is cleared and in good farming condition, including some excellent MEADOWS. On the tract is a good new

Dwelling House,

Not quite finished, and all the necessary out-buildings, all new, and put up with a view of keeping a house of entertainment, the stand being among the best in the country. There is also on the tract two good

Gold-Mines,

Both of which have been worked to considerable profit, and experienced miners pronounce them very rich, if properly worked.

Any person desirous of purchasing such property would do well to call and view the premises. The terms will be made very accommodating to a responsible purchaser.

MARTIN ICEHOUR.
July 25, 1845. 18--F

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. LYTLE,

PRACTITIONER in chronic diseases, has located himself at Capt. William Black's plantation near Ramah Church, Mecklenburg county, No. Ca. He will give careful attention to persons afflicted with Epilepsy, (or fits,) Cancers, disease of the Heart, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Insanity, disease of the Eye, female complaints, and chronic diseases generally. His mode of treating Epilepsy, Consumption, &c., is new; and from the success Dr. Lytle has had in curing diseases of long standing, he flatters himself that he can benefit all who may call on him. Cases of Epilepsy of 27 years standing, have been cured by this new discovery. Letters addressed to him through Hickory Grove Post Office, in the above named County and State, post-paid, will receive attention. Dr. Lytle will also practice in surgery and acute diseases.

July 28, 1845, 20-y

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1845.

Logan H. Dellinger vs. the Heirs of John M'Call, deceased.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John H. McCall and Thomas Duckworth and wife Jane, being of the heirs of the said John McCall deceased, are not resident within the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, to notify the said non-resident heirs, that they be and appear before the Honorable Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity for said County, to be held at the Courthouse in Morganton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; or the same will be heard exparte, and decree issued accordingly.

Witness, *E. P. Jones*, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1845.

E. P. JONES. C. M. E.
July 17, 1845. Prs fee $6. 20w6

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

John B. Adderton, *vs.* Emeline Adderton.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Emeline Adderton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, that the said Emeline Adderton appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and answer the said petition, or said petition will be heard *ex parte* and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, *Andrew Hunt*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1845.

8-3m-fee $10. ANDREW HUNT, C. S C. D.

Caution.

MY wife MARGARET, having left my care and protection, without any just cause, I am reduced to the unpleasant necessity of forwarning all persons against giving her credit on my account. I will pay no debt she contracts after this date.

JOHN Q. LEMMONS.
July 8, 1845. 17w3

MEDICINES, PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine**, and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.

WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 F

Just to Hand! A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.
March 28, 1845. 202 F

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte for the patronage he has already received, and informs them that he expects to continue

BUTCHERING

during the summer as long as he can get stall fed cattle, as he intends to offer none but what is first rate. He also expects to make arrangements for a supply regularly from the mountains, and such only as are of the first quality. He hopes by his endeavors to please, to ensure a liberal patronage.

JOHN RIGLER.
June 3, 1845. 12-4w.

☞ Persons getting Beef, must settle every Saturday or pay cash when the Beef is taken.

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.
May, 3, 1844 50-F

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845 92:::1y.

Ranger's Notice.

JOHN HOWARD, Esq., on big Hunting creek, enters one sorrel, or strawberry roan MARE, about 6 or 7 years old, and about 15 hands high, a little hip-shot on the left side—no brands nor shoes on; appraised to $30.

JO: W. MURDOCH,
Ranger for Iredell county.
July 16, 1845. 18w2

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber on the 8th instant, a colored boy named ANDREW. I caution all persons not to harbor or employ said boy, as the law will be enforced against all offenders. A handsome reward will be given to any one who will apprehend Andrew and deliver him to me.

F. H. MAXWELL.
July11, 1845. 17w3

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.
Dec. 13, 1844. 88--F

Schools for Boys.

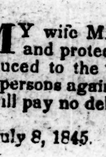
THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—the course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.
Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

Notice.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of Natnaniel A. Johnson, deceased, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, who is the qualified administrator, authenticated according to law, within due time, or this notice will be plead to debar them.

EZEKIEL JOHNSON Admr.
July 11, 1845. 18w3



DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y